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cause of temperance have good reason for meeting and rejoicing this year seeing that in the session just closed Sir Wilfrid Lawson succeeded in carrying his local option resolutions in the British Parliament. His Excellency will feel much obliged if you will make his excuse to the meeting.—Very faithfully yours, J. J. FRANCIS.

The Chairman expressed his great regret, which he knew those present shared with him, that the Governor was not present. He called on Mr. Coan to make a short statement as to the position of Good Templars in the Colony.

Mr. Coan, who was received with much enthusiasm by the audience, began by expressing his great regret that the Governor was not present. He was sorry that some one more able than himself to discharge the duty laid upon him had not been chosen; yet there were some appropriateness in calling on him to represent the Cause, for he had been travelling now in foreign lands for 21 years, during 18 years of which he had been a total abstainer. Being connected with the Military Service he was out here at the opening of the first Lodge in Sept. 1864. The speaker then went into a history of the Order from the time of its institution in America, tracing the origin of the title "Independent Order of Good Templars," the visit of Mr. Joseph Malins to the States in 1867, and the subsequent introduction of the Order into England. The first Lodge was started in England (in Birmingham) in 1868, on the 24th of September. It very rapidly spread in the United Kingdom, and in 1874 it reached Hongkong, and a Lodge was set on foot here. The Order had since continued to progress here, and there were now 120 to 130 members. The membership of the Order was at the present time 300,000. There were also Juvenile Temples in which the young were enrolled. They numbered a million or about that. Joseph Malins remained at the head of the Order for some time; he was Secretary to the Supreme Council of the Order and, by the last mail, he was head of the Order. The Order was governed by a supreme body which was known as the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of the World. There were also Grand Lodges having different jurisdictions under which the various subordinate Lodges held. The principles and objects of the Order were—(1) total abstinence from intoxicating drink; (2) the total prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating drink; and (3) that the members should do all the power to reduce the intemperance now prevalent. There was also the principle of equality and universal brotherhood; this did not interfere with positions in life outside the Lodge. Both sexes were admitted to the Order. In 1872, he saw a Lodge conducted by a lady who had been at its head for two years, and to the credit of her sex be it said he had never seen a Lodge better conducted. There were three principal questions which were put to those who sought admission to the Order—(1st) belief in Almighty God as the ruler and governor of all things; (2) a long life pledge not to use intoxicating drink, and (3) to give or offer it to others. There were certain other rules and regulations no one of which the initiate was assured conflicted with his duty as a citizen or otherwise. A Lodge was composed of 14 members or 14 officers; these he named, explaining their duties; and also explained the different degrees, the first (white badge), the second (blue); the third (purple); the officers were scarlet. No Lodge could be opened without the Bible open in its place in the Lodge, from which the Chaplain might read a portion without comment. The Lodges were always opened and closed with prayer. They had also signs, grips and pass-words to prevent imposture and to enable Good Templars to distinguish one another all over the world. He remarked in conclusion on the power the Order was becoming in the State, and remarked that the passing of the Local Option Bill to which the Governor had alluded was no doubt greatly due to the efforts of the Good Templars in the recent election.

Rev. Mr. Booth, the Chairman, made a few happy and appropriate remarks, supporting the cause of Temperance and referring encouragingly to the Good Templar movement, although he was not himself connected with it.

Thereafter a musical programme of music, vocal and instrumental, recitations, readings, &c., was gone through, with much credit to the different ladies and gentlemen who kindly gave their services; and a pleasant evening was spent.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Hooy.)

Tuesday, Sept. 28.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK CASE.

Kong Fat Chun and Sheung Afook, two servants, the one 23 years of age, and the other 21, were charged on the 16th inst., with stealing \$2,000, or about the 24th ultimo. The case was then adjourned till the 22nd, when the first defendant was discharged, there being virtually no proof against him.

The following evidence was now led:—H. Smith said he was chief accountant in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. On about 25th ult. from information received he went into the office, and one of the clerks, (Leung Ming Tsi) showed him a bundle of new \$5 notes of the Bank, the same now in Court marked A. Witness took possession of the bundle, and kept it in his safe and handed it to Mr. Coan on the 21st. He received from the witness, Leung King Nam, through the comptroller, the Chinese receipt produced (B) on behalf of the Bank he received the amount mentioned in the receipt, namely, \$1,000 and interest. He said that the note then was \$1,000 in new \$5 notes of the Bank and on the following day he handed these new notes to the last witness.

Leung King Nam, recalled, said the receipt produced (marked B) was the deposit note he received for the \$1,000 he placed at the Yu Shing paper shop, Canton, in the name of Sang Hip Wo Tong at the request of the second prisoner.

The prisoner having been duly cautioned elected to make the following statement:—The witness Leung King Nam was formerly a fellow servant of mine. He had left the Bank he frequently came to see me. One day he said to me, "When I was employed in this place I lost an opportunity." I asked him what opportunity he had lost. He said, "On one occasion Mr. Coan left some bank notes outside the money safe and forgot to lock them up, and I did not take some away to spend." I said, "How can you do it?" He said, "I have a method. If you should have a similar opportunity you need not be afraid of taking them, and give them to me and I will show you how to use them. I have a method of getting the name signed." I said, "Wait till the time comes and I will see." On the 4th August, after 6 o'clock, when the office had closed, I found that Mr. Coan had left a packet of \$2,500 on a table outside the Bank-note safe. When I saw this, remembering what Leung King Nam had said to me, I took away the packet of notes. On the same evening Leung King Nam came to my home and I will sign these notes for him. He said, "Leave the matter to me. In a day or two I will go up to Canton. I will not sign them here but at Canton. I must practise for a few days before I sign." The next time I saw him was on board the *Kiung-shing* steamer. He then said to me, "If there should be any news about this matter, either inside or outside the Bank, you need not be afraid but write to me. After I have signed and got everything ready I will write to you and you will come to Canton immediately." I then left the steamer. On August 21st I received a letter from him in his own handwriting, in which he said that everything was ready, and that I was to come to Canton as soon as possible. I was requested to turn the letter after I had read it. So on the 24th August I went up to Canton. On the 25th I saw him at the house of Fan Pik Wan, his brother-in-law. He said to me, "The matter is done. You come to-morrow or some other day to get the money. How much is enough for you to get on?" I said, "It does not matter; more or less." He said, "You can come to-morrow and get \$100. Don't spend much; if you get much you will spend all and people will begin to suspect you. Leave the money with me, and I will take care of it." I said, "So much the better." I stayed and had dinner with him. After dinner he accompanied me to the Kwai Ki Wharf. I got a boat and went away. On 27th August about noon I went to the house of Fan Pik Wan again and saw Leung King Nam. By his direction he gave me \$100. He said to me, "You keep \$100 and I keep another \$100. There is a balance of \$2,300. With it I will start some business and let you know. Do not spend your money; you must keep it. On Sept. 3rd I sent a servant boy to my house with a letter, and in consequence I went to his house with the servant. I saw him there. He said to me, "The matter is known in Hongkong. It is in the newspapers. You had better go back to Hongkong, and in case you should be suspected and arrested don't admit the charge but just say that you have not seen me for more than two months." I replied, "I will go back to Hongkong to-morrow." Next morning he came on board the steamer and saw me on board. Then he said to me, "About this matter you need not be afraid and need not be anxious." He then left me and I came down.

Prisoner committed for trial at the next Criminal Session.

(Before the Hon. Mr. S. Tompkins.)

DETAILED A WOMAN FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.

Tsang Lai I, Tsang Ahuk, and Wong Ayan, the first two coolies, and the third the wife of the first, were charged with detaining a woman, Chan Aohan, in this Colony, against her will, for the purpose of prostitution.

Some evidence was taken, and the case was remanded till to-morrow.

ASSAULT BY AN EUROPEAN.

M. J. Adams, Inspector of Natives, in charge of the eastern district, was charged with assaulting a Chinese man, Lum A in, carriage-maker, Canton Bazaar, on the 26th instant.

The complainant said that on the night of the 26th, about 9.30, he had just come out of his shop and met the defendant. Witness saw defendant beating with a walking stick some other Chinese who were passing on the street. Witness stepped to one side to let him pass. Defendant came up to him and gave him a blow on the head with a stick. Witness then spoke to defendant in English, saying, "What do you mean? It is not the custom for Europeans to beat people in the street. I am a carriage-maker. I have been working for the Governor and for Mr. Cressh, and I will support you." Defendant then seized the witness by the neck and another on the head, and also struck him on the chest, the latter causing him great pain. Defendant then took hold of witness by the queue and took him outside No. 4 Police Station. He called him a thief and told him to get out of the Station and told him to get out of the Colony. Witness then said he had done nothing against the defendant. Defendant had his son with him. Witness said, "You can see your son if I have done anything to you." Defendant then gave him another blow with his stick and knocked off his hat. Witness, when defendant let go his hold of him, went to No. 2 Station to make a report. The Inspector was absent; he reported to the Interpreter. When he went with the interpreter to arrest the defendant, the defendant caught hold of him by the jacket and wanted him to go inside his house. Defendant was then angry. He also ran after the witness, and they both ran away. On the night of the 26th the defendant appeared to be under the influence of liquor. Witness saw the defendant beating some blacksmiths who were working underneath the verandah.

Yong Hop Kat, clerk in the Naval Yard, spoke to the assault on Sunday evening. Defendant appeared to him to be sober at the time. He then spoke to the complainant pointing out to him, when he came to take out the summons, a slight swelling on his head and another on his hand.

Defendant said that on Sunday evening he was coming home after seeing the doctor with his son who had met with an accident. Opposite the Naval Yard complainant and a lot of other people were standing block-

ing the road up so that he could not make his way through them. He asked the people to get out of the way. He had an umbrella under his arm and he supposed in going along he had touched the man with the umbrella. Complainant addressed him as *Yun Kwai* and asked what he fled him for. He replied that he had not fled him and asked him why he had not got out of his way. He complainant then used violent expressions towards him in Chinese for which he was to take him to No. 2 Station intending to charge him. The defendant was going to attack him. After he began to run he did not intend to charge him. He called out a policeman and told him that if the defendant did not use these words again he would let him go. He then let him go. He was ready to take his oath that he did not strike the complainant. He called a Police Constable (Gyona) who was in the house when the usher and complainant came to serve the summons. The whole affair, defendant said, had been exaggerated a thousand fold.

Constable Lyons was in an inner room in Adams' house; he heard no loud voices, and he had heard such had there been any. He did not hear the conversations. Adams appeared to be perfectly sober.

Defendant was fined \$25, for the assault on the complainant, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and \$5 for violent behaviour towards the usher of the Court, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Indus*, Captain Sheppard, with the London mail of the 27th Aug. arrived this forenoon; we take the following telegrams from our Indian files. The Indian telegrams will be found more full or of later date than those to hand in the ordinary course:—

LONDON TELEGRAMS.

London, Sept. 10.—The Cape Town and the 9th Cape R.R. have entered Basuto-land.

The several squadrons which are to form the naval demonstration have arrived at Nagasaki, except that of France.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that a strong body of Turkish horsemen attacked the Russians at Hujik Kuli and Boudanah and captured a large quantity of arms and baggage. On the 23rd, the Turkish army of 30,000 men, who took shelter in underground chambers where they could not be reached by the Russian artillery, were driven out. All the Turkish arms and baggage were captured. The Turkish army of 30,000 men, who took shelter in underground chambers where they could not be reached by the Russian artillery, were driven out. All the Turkish arms and baggage were captured.

Sept. 12.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the constituency of Midlothian, expressing his gratitude for the universal sympathy displayed during his recent illness.

It is currently reported that Prince Rimarck and Baron von Heymeyer favour a scheme for the formation of Roumelia into a neutral kingdom, under the joint guarantee of the Great Powers.

CONTINENTAL & MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS.

Constantinople, Sept. 11.—The Turkish Ministry has resigned.

A contradiction is given to the statement that the Albanians had agreed to the cessation of hostilities. The Albanians and the Turkish troops at Scutari.

September 12.—Karl Pasha, the Grand Vizier, has been dismissed, and is replaced by Said Pasha.

The following appointments have been made to the new Turkish Ministry:—Adam Pasha to be Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mandasavir Pasha to be the President of the Council of State; Kiamil Pasha to be Minister of Public Instruction; Raul Pasha, Minister of Commerce; and other posts in the Ministry remain unchanged.

Vienna, Sept. 11.—The Imperial Prince of Austria is about to visit the Emperor of Germany at Berlin.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—A semi-official statement is made that the Russian Government deprecates at present the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Kolai-Ghizal, Aug. 24.—Sir Frederick Roberts left Ghizal on the 16th August, and marched the whole distance of 136 miles in eight days, moving of 10,000 fighting men, 8,000 followers, and over 9,000 baggage animals, at a rate of seventeen miles a day, is perhaps unprecedented, and the number of our casualties from death and men missing is remarkably small.

Alibababad, Aug. 30.—Our losses on the 27th ultimo, were as follows:—Killed or missing, Royal Horse Artillery—Major Blackwood, Lieutenant Maclean and Osborne, and 18 men; Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Heath and 25 men; 1st Grenadier Battalion—Lieutenant Gifford and 10 men; 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry—Lieutenant Owen and 20 men; 66th—Colonel Galbraith, Captain Garrett, Cullen, McMahon and Roberts, Lieutenant Ogilvy, Rayner, Honeywood, Barr, Clute, both colonels and 289 men; 1st Grenadier Battalion—Lieutenant Hindle and 365 men; Jacob's Rifles—Captain Smith, Lieutenant Justice and 30 men; 2nd Battalion—Staff—Captain Heath, Brigade-Major. The total loss of killed and missing was 21 officers and 2,000 men.

2,800. Wounded—Colonel Anderson and Captain Grant, 1st Grenadiers; Lieutenant Lynch and Dr. Preston, 66th; Lieutenant Powell, Royal Horse Artillery; Captain Barthe, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General; and Major Fredel, 66th Rifles, the latter dangerously wounded. Nothing could have been more gallant than General Burrows' behaviour; he had two horses shot under him. Heath, his Brigade-Major, was killed; Harris, his other Staff Officer, wounded; while Leach, R.E., who was doing all the work, had his horse shot.

Robert, Aug. 27.—Yesterday letters were received from Colonel St. John and General Primrose, stating that the *Indus* was raised by Ayub Khan on the 24th August. Ayub struck his camp between Mr. Bazar and the Argandab river and marched to a position between Baba Wali and Sharik Chilla, the north of the city and separated from it by a range of rocky hills. His strength was reported to be 4,000 regular infantry, 2,000 sowars, and about that number of so-called Ghazis, of whom one-third only are armed. His artillery is six 12-pounders, two Royal Horse Artillery 9-pounders, four batteries smooth-bore 6-pounders, and one battery 4-pounders. The Khalibahls and Kolisbahls, numbering 1,500 infantry and 500 cavalry, had written to Colonel St. John offering to desert if we made a demonstration of attack. They have heard of Abdurrahman's accession, and say that they are his friends.

On our arrival at Rohat, Colonel Chapman, Chief of the Staff, received a telegraphic message with General Primrose and Colonel St. John, who reported all well in Kandahar, and the villages round about deserted. These messages were transmitted to General Roberts, who was with his main body in camp at Baba Wali, and he at once ordered the 2nd and 3rd Cavalry to march here.

General Primrose has just telegraphed that his total loss up to date is 27 officers and 800 men killed; the wounded are not given. The garrison has 3,800 British and 6,000 Afghan, 42,000 pounds of tea, 64,000 of sugar, 252,000 lbs. of bread, a half and a half, 297,000 lbs. of rice, 4,000 lbs. of preserved meat, 18,000 lbs. of salted meat. He is quite unable to purchase sheep or cattle; the villages being deserted. Four sheep only were left for the sick and wounded in hospital. There was a fair supply of grain. Phoos was scarce, but a supply was being collected from the villages.

Regarding our original defeat, the abandonment of the encampments was carried out with such precision that valuable stores had to be sacrificed. The steps had been taken before General Burrows and Colonel St. John had reached Kandahar.

General Burrows was sent out to Kakoma with a brigade, with written orders to go beyond Sinjuri. If he had proceeded up the Herat road, it is believed he could have rescued hundreds of our men and women, who were lying exhausted. Five of our wounded were rescued. General Burrows advanced within seven miles of Kandahar. Ayub's advance guard did not show itself (in the neighbourhood of Kandahar) till August 6th. The pursuit for thirty miles, which was officially reported, never took place. If it did, General Burrows' Brigade would have been annihilated. The fact is that Ayub's Ghazis and regulars stayed to loot the treasure chest containing Rs. 80,000, and to pick up the rifle and musket of our dead and wounded men, and to take every article of value they could get their hands on. Our men were pursued for four or five miles only, but their disorganized state caused the villagers to turn out and murder them on the road. Maclean flung himself at a water-trough, and only two or three were saved, where he was captured and taken to Ayub, his life being saved by an old man who had been employed by a survey party.

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Year	per lb.	per 100 lbs.
1900	1.00	100
1905	0.85	85
1910	0.70	70

(d) No Parcel Post.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 4 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day and generally within two hours, unless delivery should be retarded by the Commonwealth.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, &c.,

2.50 &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Office unstamped, the postage being charged to the sender's account.

1.50 batch must consist of at least ten.

1.00 4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way.

50 envelopes containing Patterns may be written on, but the contents must be written on separate sheets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded there is no such thing as Parcel to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent at-

to send small valuable trifles through the
Post. Fans, Curios Articles of D
Fancy Work, and similar presents are
tually being refused, the senders ha
often spent more in Postage than w
have paid the freight by steamer.
refund can be made on such parcels o
value of Stamps obliterated before
nature of the contents was discovered.

Merchant, J.

Exclusive

To facilitate finding the position of any
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong

Vessel's Name	Captain	Place
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.		
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.		
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour.		
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O.		

Steamers			
merica		Mooney	Bris
ale.....	2 h	Thomson	Bris
aid	5 h	Stopani	Bris

Ennon	5 h	Connor	Am
King Shing		Gawthorne	Chi
Indus	2 h	Shallard	Bri
ava	4 c	Ridder	Du
Kang-chi		Crowlie	Chi
Mariveles		Munoz	Spa
Geeth	7 c	Johnson	Bri
Namoa	5 h	Westoby	Bri
Quinta	3 h	Thomson	Bel
San Gabriel	31	Goodson	

Sea Gull.....	1 b	Haydon.....	Ap
Suraida Maru.....	4 c	Habenot.....	Jan
Tunis.....	3 c	Irvine.....	Br
Venice.....	5 c	Dodd.....	Br
Sailing Vessels			
Agnes Muir.....	4 c	Low.....	Br

Alice Buck	8 k	Herriman	Am
Alva	4 k	Qua	Pe
Amoy	4 k	Schade	Go
Annie H. Smith	2 h	Bartlett	Am
Anfara	2 h	Milne	Br
Bessie	2 k	Habb	Br
Brunette	8 c	Dow	Si
Elia Cano	2 c	Langer	Br
Cananore	2 c	Lafitte	Fe

Canton	2	c Knirdsen	Si
Centaur	3	k Offensen	Gu
Channel Queen	8	c Luchuen	Gr
Cora	3	c Coomba	Al
Courier	4	k La Porte	Fa
Dorothea	3	k Möller	Gr
Edmond Gressier	3	k Banquet	Fa
Flehero	8	c Farlyon	Be
Great Admiral	7	c Thompson	Al
Hezekiah W. Dodson	8	c Dodson	A

Hannah W. Dudley	6	c Dudley	A
Hersmine	4	c Longren	S
James Bailey	7	c Mann	A
Johann Heinrich	7	c Westmann	G
John A. Briggs	7	c Randall	A
Kim Ray Tye	2	M Reynolds	S
Loti	7	c Duffield	B
Louisa	4	c Schiorlah	G
Maria H.	3	c Bonner	G
Merie Alfred	4	c Bregeon	F

Minnie Carvill	3	c	Diak	B
Nardoo	2	k	Paul	B
Oregon	7	c	Pennell	A
Peiho	3	k	Christiansen	G
Rosie Wolf	1	k	Weit	B
San Joaquin	2	c	Drinkwater	A
Shames Crown	2	c	Hennings	S
South America	7	c	Knowles	A
Spartan	8	k	Vincent	S
St. Louis	7	k	Conrad	S

Starnight.....	7	Reinhardt.....	3
Stillman B. Allen.....	4	Edwards.....	3
Taffelotte.....	2	Bouchet.....	6
Pitania.....	4	Townsend.....	1
William Turner.....	3	Vandervord.....	1

WHAMPOA

Sumatra	Frise
CANTON	
China	Ackermann
Chinkiang	Ort
Paladin	Parkes

[illegible]

Lai Yak	C. D.	Annam.
Ling Fung	K. D.	Chinese
Maggie	6 c	British
Moonsee	6 k	British
Midge	6 h	British
Moorhen	5 k	British
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British
Wivern	7 c	British

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON STEAMERS.			
Name.	Tons	Captain	

Ichang	700	Ogaton	E
Kin Shan	457	Hoyland	E
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	C
Kiang-ping	860	Dunn	E
Powan	1890	Oary	E
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	E
spark	140	Lefavour	E

Tung Ting	314	Degen	C
White Cloud	280	Benning, A.	E
Total	180	Browne	E

TO-MORROW SHIPPING IN PORT.
 Sept. 18, 1880.
MERCHANT STEAMERS.
 *Douglas for Hongkong
 Hae Fan for Shanghai
 *Laertes for London
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.
 Alice Mary for Colonies
 Black Adder for London

Halloween for London
MEN-OF-WAR.
Sheldrake H. M. gunboat
—
SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR
Sept. 18, 1880.
MERCHANT STEAMERS.
—
Anpin Rittah

Benarty	British
Chin-tung	Chinese
Fatchoy	British
Foi Yuen	American
Glenearn	for London, &c.

Printed and published by Gao

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

WHAMPOA									
Sumatra	Tribe	Brit.	bq.	740	Sept.	8	Carlowitz & Co.	London	
CANTON									
China	Ackermand ..	Ger.	str.	648	Sept.	26	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Chinkiang	Jor	Brit.	str.	799	Sept.	26	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Palauia	Parkes	Brit.	str.	899	Sept.	20	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	

Vessel's Name.	Anchorage.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Loi Yek	C. D.	Annam.	gunboat	June 21	Yuen Wan Tong
Lang Foug	K. D.	Chinese	revenue cruiser	354	2	80	Sept. 22	J. Farrow
Mangle	6 o	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Sept. 21	R. H. Napier
Moonsee	6 k	British	military hospital	2081
Midge	6 k	British	gunboat	455	4	120
Moorehan	6 k	British	gunboat	420	4	60	Aug. 9	Lieut.-com. W. Carey
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	Commodore Smith
Wivern	7 c	British	turret-ship	4	350	June 2	John G. Jones

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.				CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.				
Name.	Tons	Captain	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Ichang	400	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire	An-lan	221	7	70	J. Goddell
Kin Shan	767	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chen-jui	221	8	20	A. Walker
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Kiang-ping	860	Dunn	C. M. S. S. Co.	Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admin.
Powan	1800	O'ary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Ching-po	180	6	60	A. Garcaos
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	Lefavour	K. Acheong & Sons	Chuu-tung	160	2	40	Chun Li Hu
Spark	1350	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Li-sho	80	4	20	Read
Tung Tin	314	Degon	C. M. S. N. Co.	Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
White Cloud	280	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Yee
Yotai	180	Brownie	K. Acheong & Sons	Shao-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
				Sui-tung	160	4	80	J. B. Murray
				Tohing-tung	180	6	60	Barnard
				Tsing-po	100	8	40	Ching

MERCHANT STRAINERS.

Sept. 18, 1880.		Hae-an		Chinese		Blue Jacket		American ship	
MERCHANT STEAMERS.		Hankow		British		Brown Brothers		American ship	
*Donghoo		for Hongkong		British		Canny Scott		for Newchwang	
Hae Fan		for Shanghai		Chinese		E. von Heaulien		for Amoy	
*Laertes		for London		French		Fookshoo		Siamese ship	
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.		Iroquoddy		British		Gustav		German barque	
		Kiang-ching		British		Hendretta		Chinese v. Foooh	
		Lombardy		British		John R. Worcester		British ship	
		Packong		French		Kimoonschoot		Siamese brig	
		*Pelho		Japanese		Kolga		for Chooeh	
Altoe Mary		Takasago Maru		British		Macy		British brig	
Black Adder		Thornhill		British		Mary		British schooner	
Halloween		Wba-on		British		Mary Whtridge		for New York	
		*Waba		British		Oscar Vidal		British barque	
		*Yangtze		British		Parthia		British ship	
Sheldrake		H. M. gunboat		SAILING VESSELS.		Paul Jones		for New York	
				Siamese barque		Pelham		British brig	
SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.		Advances		British barque		Pera		for Nagasaki	
Sept. 18, 1880.		Albyn's Isle		British ship		Top Gallant		American ship	
MERCHANT STEAMERS.		Alumina		for London					
Appin		Ambassador		for London					
Benary		Ascalon		American barque					
Chia-tung		Benciotha							
Patchoy									
Foi Yuen									
Gleaneau									
		for London, &c.							
				* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.					
						Foxhound		MEN-OF-WAR.	
						Gormestay		H. M. gunboat	
						Pegasus		Russian gunboat	
								H. M. corvette	

Printed and published by GEO. MURRAY BAIN, at the China Mail Office, No. 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.